domestic institutions or entailing upon our people additional taxation. As to what our relations are with the islands men honestly differ. I have given very careful thought to the subject and sneaking for myself alone I am entirely clear that those islands and Porto Rico under the treaty have become the property of the United States and not part of it, and that Congress has the power to make such disposition of them as it may deem for the best interests of the people of this country and the inhabitants of the islands."

people of this country and the inhabitants of the islands."

Mr. Hopkins then proceeded to discuss the constitutional question involved, quoting liberally from the decisions of the Supreme Court, the specches of Webster, Eenton and Calhoun.

"If my contention," he continued, "be true that these islands are only property

true that these islands are only property of the United States, and that the inhabitants can acquire only such rights as we may give them, it follows that we can have separate customs, revenue and navigation laws for those islands.

The Opposition to Expansion.

"The enemies of national expansion have reated in their imaginations a bogle man and with him are trying to frighten the laboring people of this country. They are assuming that the people of distant tropical climes will come to the cold regions of the north to drive out our laboring men with cheap labor. A more groundless argument was never urged. It is almost fantastical. There is not a Malay in this country today and there will not be 100 years from now. Why? Because they prefer to stay in their wn country. We can provide them with a stem of government adapted not only to heir conditions from a climatic standpoint. their conditions from a climatic standpoint, but to their political development. We will start them on an era of progress unknown in their history. While this is being done we must have a stable government there and an army sufficiently large to police the islands and drive out freebooters. "I am tired of the cry of 'imperialism.' Our duty is clear. We must fearlessly and conscientiously provide for the great emergency that has been placed upon us by this war with Spain. Let us discharge our duty with a firmness and intrepidity that char-

with a firmness and intrepidity that char cterized the action of our fathers when he dark cloud of civil war overhung our mational horizon and the people of today will assuredly approve our conduct as did the people of a generation ago approve the conduct of President Lincoln and his advisers when they were exercising every power of the Constitution for the main-tenance of the Union and the integrity of the republic."

THE SENATE.

Mr. Perkins, at the opening of the Sen ate today, presented the credentials of Thomas R. Bard as senator from California for the term of six years, beginning on March 4, 1809. The credentials were filed. A resolution was adopted authorizing the printing of a special edition of 5,000 copies year book of the Department Agriculture for distribution at the Paris

At the conclusion of morning busines, Mr. Kenney (Del.) was recognized to deliver a speech on the Philippine question. Mr. Kenney's former colleague in the Sennow United States Judge Gray, was of the commissioners who concluded

trenty of Paris.

r. Kenney took strong ground against retention of the Philippines, and arid that the Filipines should be given a independence under the protection of United States. the conclusion of Mr. Kenney's speech

Senate began under a special order the sideration of pension bills, he Senate passed fifty-two bills on the The general calendar was taken up and

The general calendar was taken up and the following bills passed:

To authorize the Natchitoches Rallway company to build and maintain a rallway and traffic bridge across Red river at Grand Ecore, in the parish of Natchioches, Authorizing the construction by the Tex-

Authorizing the construction by the Texarkana. Shreveport and Natches Railroad Cempany of a bridge across Twelve-Mile bayon, near Shreveport, La.

Providing that the headquarters of the Mississippi commission be at some city on the Mississippi river to be designated by ine Secretary of War.

Granting to the state of Wyoming 50,000 acres of land to aid in continuation, enlargement and maintenance of the Wyoming State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

To amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee he Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances and the Seminole war."

disturbances and the Seminole war."
Providing that a bill heretofore passed authorizing the Grand Rapids Water Power and Boom Company to construct a dam and bridge across the Mississippi river be so amended as to require the beginning of the work within two years and completed within four years.

To grant lands to the state of Alabama for the use of the Agricultural and Market has the sea of t

for the use of the Agricultural and Me-chanical College of Alabama for negroes and the State Normal College at Florence, Ala. Hawaiian Bill Taken In.

The bill to provide a government for the

territory of Hawaii was laid before the Senate and its consideration resumed. continuation of existing contracts, Mr. Nelson offered an amendment excepting from such protection contracts for labor

An amendment offered by Mr. Vest of Missouri, providing that no bonds should be issued or indebtedness incurred without the approval of the President of the United states, was agreed to

COMMITTEE WILL DECIDE.

Date of Populist Convention Still an Open Question.

LINCOLN, Neb., February 20.-The populist national committee, presided over by Senator Butler, today took up the question of time and place for the national convention. A proposition from the Texas dele-gation that May 9 be fixed upon as the date was amended to permit a committee to decids on both time and place. The amendment was opposed vigorously by the Texas delegation as "cowardly and truckling to the democrats."

Senator Allen of Nebraska spoke at length in favor of harmony and for the naming of a date by the whole committee, "Bryan will be the nominee of both democrats and populists," said Senator Allen, "and the question of date makes little difference any-how." The amendment to refer to a committee was voted down, and Wednesday, May 9, the same date as that of the middle-qf-the-road convention at Cincinnati, was decided upon.

cities, Kansas City, Sloux Falls, Three cities, Kansas S. D., and Indianapolis presented claims for the convention, and each was granted unlimited time to set forth its respective adantages.
Sloux Falls, S. D., was finally selected for the next populist national convention.

HEARING FOR DANIEL SMITH. Alleged Wife Polsoner Taken Back to

Wolfesville, Md.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. FREDERICK, Md., February 20.-State's Attorney Worthington, Dr. Ira J. McCurdy. Sheriff Charles P. Troxell, Coroner Thaddeus M. Biser, H. Dorsey Etchison ounsel for prisoner, and Daniel Smith, the ged farmer who is accused of potsoning his wife by administering poison in her food, left this morning for Wolfesville, the scene of the alleged poisoning, for the pur-pose of having a preliminary hearing. The body of Mrs. Smith will be exhumed today and an autopsy heid. The stomach will be taken and an analysis made of the contents.

Kearsarge in Commission

wint Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., February 20 .-The battle ship Kearsarge was commissioned at 11:25 o'clock this morning, Superstendent W. A. Post turning the vesse over to her commander, Captain Folger, who read his orders and formally took command as old glory was hauled up to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the naval post band of Norfolk. At the request of Rear Admiral Baker, in charge of this naval station, the salute which had been arranged was omitted.

Reurn of Gen. Sanger.

Gen. J. P. Sanger has returned from visit to Havana and Matanzas, where he collected additional details for the comple-tion of the Cuban census, which he has in

CONVENTION CLANS

Rival Cities Struggling for the Democratic National Gathering.

KANSAS CITY AGAINST MILWAUKEE

Claims and Counter Claims of Their Respective Cohorts.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED

Keen-eyed westerners, whose appearance bespoke prosperity, and plenty of it, are at the Raleigh Hotel today. They incidentally pervade both wings of the Capitol and other public buildings. Some of them wear on their lapels large red buttons bearing prominently the legend, "A Bright Spot," while on red ribbons pendant therefrom are golden-lettered remarks about Milwaukee and its advantages as a place in which to hold the approaching national convention of the democracy. Other gentlemen were not embellished with any such ornamentation, but they made up in words what they lacked in emblems, and talked about the superior attractions of Kansas City for the national meeting where Mr. Bryan is to be nominated with an emphasis that is characteristic of the great southwestern me

tropolis.

The gentlemen in question are the accredited representatives of the two cities who will endeavor to secure a favorable hearing and similar action upon the claims of their respective cities for the purpose indicated from the national democratic committee at its meeting on Washburton's committee at its meeting on Washington's birthday anniversary. This body will con-

committee at its meeting on Washington's birthday anniversary. This body will convene in the lower banquet hall of the Raleigh, on the second floor of the Pennsylvania avenue wing. Thursday morning, and all the rooms across the hallway therefrom have been taken by the convention hustlers at headquarters. Milwaukee has five and Kansas City two parlors, and they will present animated scenes for the next three days.

The Milwaukee contingent also has branch headquarters at the Metropolitan Hotel, which, as well known, is Mr. Bryan's Washington stopping place, and a number of apartments are occupied by them there for living and entertaining purposes. The impression prevails that the contest for convention honors will be confined to Milwaukee and Kansas City, although it was asserted this morning that Tammany had some cards up its sleeve which will be played at the proper moment in favor of New York, but this could be traced to no authentic source.

Milwaukee's Claims.

Milwaukee's representatives point with pride to the fact that E. C. Wall, member of the national committee from Wisconsin, has in his garments a receipt from the clerk of the Raleigh Hotel for a certified check amounting to \$100,000.
"It is not a diaphanous deposit like Phil-

adelphia put up as an earnest to take care of our republican opponents," said a beer city spellbinder, "but it is a solid, substantial article that can be transformed into a chunk of specie at a moment's notice. The money represented was contributed by Milwaukee people, regardless of party, as a guarantee that we can entertain the democratic national convention as it should be entertained. More important attractions, however, are our climate, which is simply salubrious; our convention hall, which seats 15.000 people; our splendid hotel accommodations and superfor railway facilities. Then, politically, if there is any benefit to accrue from holding such a convention at any one point, it will be surely secured at Milwaukee, which is in a state where the German element is as large as it is uncertain." money represented was contributed by Mil-

What Kansas City Offers The Kansas City people smile at the rep-

sentations of Milwaukee.

"We do not come with a certified check to purchase the convention decision," said one of them, "but with a plain business proposition. Kansas City is located nearly in the geographical center of the United States. We have thirty-nine railroads, twenty of which are trunk lines, where Milwaukee has but two trunk lines. We Milwaukee has but two trunk lines. We have better hotel accommodations than our esteemed rival has, and when it comes to telegraph facilities the city Pabst alleges to have made famous is not to be considered in the same connection with our municipality. Then, in a political sense, Kansas City is the entrepot of two great pivotal states, Kansas and Nebraska.

"For the convention itself we offer the finest auditorium in the world. It will seat comfortably 25,000 persons, and every one can see and hear everything that is going

can see and hear everything that is going on. Why, 3,000 couples can waltz on the main floor of our auditorium, and there are no steps to go up or down—only easy inclines."

Milwaukee's Hustlers

The representatives of the beer metrope lis who are volcing the sentiments in be-half of their city are as follows: Joseph G. Donnelly, Mr. William George Bruce, Mr. Casimir Gonski, Mr. John P. Murphy, Mr. John F. Burnham, Mr. Thomas Shea, Mr. Edward Kalman, Mr. John Berger, Mr. F. Edward Kalman, Mr. John Berger, Mr. F. C. G. Brand, Mr. George H. Russell, Mr. Louis Frank, Mr. Joseph Schunck, Mr. Geo. W. Goodman, Mr. James H. Stover, Mr. Julius Nicolai, Mr. Fred Schumacher, Mr. George Heyer, Mr. A. C. Brazee, Dr. S. S. Leonard, Dr. W. E. A. C. Brazee, Dr. S. S. Leonard, Dr. W. E. A. C. Brazee, Dr. S. S. Leonard, Dr. W. E. A. C. Brazee, Dr. S. S. Leonard, Dr. W. E. A. C. Brazee, Dr. S. S. Leonard, Dr. W. E. A. C. Brazee, Dr. S. S. Leonard, Dr. W. E. A. C. Brazee, Dr. S. S. Leonard, Dr. W. E. A. C. Brazee, Dr. S. S. Leonard, Dr. W. E. A. C. Brazee, Dr. S. S. Leonard, Dr. W. E. A. C. Brazee, Dr. S. S. Leonard, Dr. W. E. A. C. Brazee, Mr. Fanke, Mr. E. F. Pahl, Mr. H. Slibar, Mr. August Rebhan, Mr. A. Andrewjewski, Mr. F. Niezorawski, Mr. A. Andrewjewski, Mr. F. Niezorawski, Mr. Stanislaus Sawicki, Mr. Leopold Hammel, Mr. F. J. Callen, Mr. Henry Hase and wife, Colonel Thomas P. Dever, Mr. Samuel B. Todd, Mr. Edward Winfelder, Mr. W. J. Sutton, Mr. A. L. Hughes, Mr. Emill Beroser, Mr. Max Gross, Mr. Winter Everett, Mr. Charles Jungman, Mr. George Durner, Mr. August N. Meyer, Mr. T. A. Clancy, Mr. Thomas P. Fitzsimmons, Mr. Lewis C. Tisdale, Captain Michael Dunn, Mr. John J. Gregory, Mrs. A. M. Joys, Mrs. E. C. Atwood, Mr. Henry T. Goll, Mr. Edward Hackett, Mr. F. P. Wilbur, Mr. J. W. Lynch, Mr. John J. Maher, Mr. Emil J. Ludwig, Mr. Max Walther, Mr. Albert Zinn, Mr. Julius Hassmann, Mr. Henry Gugler, Mr. William F. Lynch, Mr. W. H. Stafford of Chippewa Falls, Mr. W. H. Rogers of Madison, Mr. T. E. Ryan of Waukesha, Mr. George Puffer of Waukesha, Mr. C. T. Hodges of Monroe, Mr. R. C. G. Brand, Mr. George H. Russell, Mr. Rogers of Madison, Mr. T. E. Ryan Waukesha, Mr. George Puffer of Wau sha, Mr. C. T. Hodges of Monroe, Mr. B. Pratt of Oshkosh, Mrs. H. G. Comst and wife and J. T. Comstock and wife Milwaukee, R. C. Lauer, G. W. Pe Mayor David S. Rose, Peter J. Som Geo. B. Turner, Nat. Greene, Thos. S. haney, Thos. J. Fleming and Ellis Usher.

Kansas City's Delegation.

The cohorts of Kansas City are not a numerous, but they make up in energy what they lack in numerical strength. The delegation, which, by the way, lays great stress upon the fact that beer is not a democratic beverage, and that to get the approved tipple of the believers in Jeffersonian principles the convention should come to the Missouri city, is composed of J. J. Swofford, Maj. Harvey W. Salmon, Col. Fred. W. Fleming, Jas. A. Reed, Judge John W. Wofford, E. M. Ciendenning, Judge H. C. McDougal, Judge W. E. Hall, John W. Speas, Jehn A. Brown, ex-Representative A. M. Dockery, Sam B. Cook, Col. M. C. Wetmors, Col. George W. Warder, A. E. Pattison, A. C. Coates, D. J. Dean, G. W. Huffman, E. W. Brandenburg, Geo. T. Stockham, A. A. Lesueur, Ed. T. Onear, Sam Woodson, M. V. Watson, M. S. Peters and Judge David Obermeyer. proved tipple of the believers in Jefferson and Judge David Obermeyer.

Counting the Committee Noses. There are fifty-one members of the na tional democratic committee, only a few of whom have yet arrived in the city. Clark Howell of Atlanta reached here this morn-ing and is non-committal on the subject of a convention city, although a Georgian of prominence expressed the belief that he would favor Kansas City. It is regarded as a close contest between the two big hustling western towns and a count of committee nears, new in present the committee nears. committee noses, now in progress indi-cates, it was stated today, a slight tendency in favor of the Missouri claimant. The Milwaukee champions, however, including National Committeeman Wall, ex-Gov. Geo.

W. Peck and Mayor Rose, declare they will

win.

There were many local democrats at the Raleigh today, and the question of filling the vacancy on the national committee caused by the late Lawrence Gardner's death was discussed freely. Mr. James L. Norris, accompanied by Mr. J. Fred Kelley, was an early visitor, as was Mr. William Dickson. When the latter was asked by a Star reporter if there was any truth in the statement which was being generally made last night that he was going to appear before the national committee in behalf of Mr. Holmead he declared there was no foundation whatever for the assertion, and

last night that he was going to appear before the national committee in behalf of
Mr. Holmead he declared there was no
foundation whatever for the assertion, and
that he was not going to do anything of
the kind.

It was gossiped about the hotel afterward
that Mr. A. A. Lipscomb would present Mr.
Hoimead's claims. Mr. Norris did not appear to be in the least disturbed by the
prospects of a contest before the committee,
and expressed himself as being very well
satisfied with the outlook for his selection.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Regulations Just Issued by the Treasury Department.

some Important Innovations-Count ing Sundays and Legal Holidays During Illness.

An important circular has been issued a the Treasury Department relative to the discipline of the official force, leaves of absence and the recording and reporting of the time of officers, clerks and other employes. The new circular is a consolidation of various circulars on the subject issued in the last fifteen years, but makes a number of important changes.

Sundays Included in Sick Leaves. In the new circular Secretary Gage again holds that Sundays are to be included in the thirty days' sick leave, differing in his interpretation of the law from the other heads of departments.

Some of the changes and additions made

Some of the changes and additions made are as follows:

Sundays and legal holidays occurring in all absences except the thirty days allowed on annual leave, will be charged.

The annual leave of thirty days can only be extended in case of sickness in the discretion of the head of the department, with pay, not exceeding thirty days in any one case or in any one calendar year.

When an application for extension of leave (because of sickness) is made, on the ground that the case is exceptional and meritorious, it will be considered only when presented, approved in writing, to the chief of the division of appointments, Secretary's office, Treasury Department, by the administrative officer having jurisdiction, under whom the applicant is employed, together with a full statement of the facts said to make it exceptional and meritorious.

neritorious. In cases where an extension of leave is meritorious.

In cases where an extension of leave is asked for because some member of the immediate family of an applicant is afflicted with a contagious disease and requires the care and attendance of such employe, or where his or her presence in the department would jeopardize the health of fellow employes, a physician's certificate so stating and giving in addition the name and relation of the applicant to the person so afflicted, must be filed immediately upon return to duty.

Such certificate must also contain a statement that, in the opinion of the physician, the return of the employe to duty will not jeopardize the health of fellow employes. Only those diseases will be recognized as contagious under the provisions of these regulations which the authorities of the District of Columbia quarantine against.

Persons transferred to this department from other executive departments or services.

Persons transferred to this department from other executive departments or serv-ices will be allowed leave of absence at the rate of two and a half days per month from the date of their transfer only. No transfer of time due from other depart-ments or services will be allowed. Tem-porary appointees for three months or less will not be allowed leave.

Stoppage of Pay Directed

In all cases where the time records show an absence in excess of thirty days, during any calendar year, of any clerk or employe, and such excessive absence has not been authorized by an extension of leave the administrative officer having jurisdicthe administrative officer having jurisdiction is hereby directed to make the necessary stoppage of pay on the pay roll for the month in which such excess occurs, noting on the pay roll, and on the monthly time report, the amount of money and number of days stopped; this is to be done before the pay roll is sent to the division of appointments for approval.

In view of the apparent dispersard of for-

In view of the apparent disregard of former circulars on the subject of deducting pay for excessive absence, administrative officers are hereby directed to require this circular to be placed in the hands of the clerk in their respective offices to whom the keeping of the "time account" is assigned, with instructions that the provision for stoppage of pay for excessive absence must be observed in every case, and that said "time clerk" will be held responsible for any fallure of such observance. mer circulars on the subject of deducting

DISTRICT FREE FROM SMALLPOX. Last Patient Discharged Today From the Hospital.

The District is once more free from smallpox, the last patient having been discharged from the hospital today. The first case discovered here during the outoreak just ended was reported the 25th of last October, when two young white men were found to be suffering from the disease. Since the discovery of these fourteen others were from time to time reported here, making sixteen in all.

Of the sixteen patients, eight were white and eight colored. Not one of the sixteen cases resulted fatally, and but one death cases resulted fatally, and but one death occurred among the nearly one hundred cases discovered here during the outbreak last winter and spring. This remarkable record is thought to be due to the mild character of the disease and to the excellent care the patients received at the District hospital, said to be one of the best equipped and conducted institutions of its kind in the country. equipped and conduction kind in the country.

QUICK DETECTIVE WORK.

Woman Charged With a Morning Lar-ceny Caught This Afternoon.

A well-dressed young woman, who has but one arm, was arrested at the Baltimore and Potomoc depot this afternoon by Detective Weedon and locked up on a charge of grand larceny. She gave her name as Leona Roberts, and said she lived in New York. It is alleged that she stole a silk skirt, a cape, a muff, three gold rings and pocket book containing \$25 from the house of Mrs. Dora Downer, No. 1314 N street northwest, this morning. When placed under arrest the woman had the rings and about \$10 in money in Mrs. Downer's pocket book Downer's pocket book.

The woman refused to tell anything of

Downer's pocket book.

The woman refused to tell anything of her identity, except to say that her home was in New York city. Her city address she would not give. Last night she called at the house of Mrs. Downer and told a pitiful story of her condition. After calling particular attention to the fact that she had but one arm and was in destitute circumstances she asked to be permitted to remain at the house over night.

Because of her condition Mrs. Downer would not refuse her. This morning she was given her breakfast and seemed appreciative. Shortly before noon she disappeared from the house without saying a word. Mrs. Downer discovered that she had been robbed and a complete description of the woman was furnished the detectives. Detective Weedon went out and had the woman in custody before Mrs. Downer had time to return home after had the woman in custody before Mrs. Downer had time to return home after

Pension for Mrs. Lippert. Mr. Kenney today made a favorable re-port in the Senate on Senate bill 3186, granting a pension of \$12 a month to Margaretta Lippert, widow of Adam Lippert, late of Company B, 8th Battalion, District of Co-jumbia Volunteer Infantry.

Extension of Fourteenth Street. In the Senate today Mr. Foster gave no tice of an amendment he proposes to make to House bill 7950, for the extension of Coumbla road east of 13th street. It provides for the extension of 14th street, with a width of 110 feet, through the land of Lipscomb and Saunders, trustees.

THE PATENT OFFICE

Commissioner Duell Has Submitted His Annual Report.

OFFICE WORK AS WELL IN HAND

Attention is Called to the Lack of Room.

LEGISLATION NEEDED

The commissioner of patents, Mr. Charles H. Duell, has just submitted to Congress his annual report for the calendar year ending December 31. The report is a most interesting document, and the subject of the patent office is thoroughly considered and shows that the office has shared in the general prosperity of the country. The total receipts of the office during the year amounted to \$1,325,457.03, a sum which has been exceeded but twice since the year 1836. After deducting the expenses of the office a surplus of \$113,673.30 is shown. The patent office has paid into the coffers of the United States \$5,086,648.64 more than it has drawn from the general government. A total of 25,527 patents was issued during the ye This includes designs and re issues, and this number has been exceeded but once, and that in 1890, when 26,292 pat ents were issued. There were 1,649 trade-marks, 511 labels and 109 prints registered during the year, and 19,135 patents expired. Taking the population as a basis, Connecticut has received more patents in propor tion than any other state.

Work Well in Hand.

The work of the office, the commissioner says, has been kept well in hand during the year, and at the date of this report thirtythree divisions were examining application filed within one month, and three divisions applications filed within two months. This applications filed within two months. This shows a condition of affairs that has never before been equaled in the patent office, for under nearly every other administration the divisions have been from one to eighteen months behind in their work. A revision of the methods and general improvement of the system was begun by Commissioner Duell, and has been carried to a successful termination by the establishment of a system which keeps the work well up to date.

The report deals largely with the work of the classification division, and sets forth at length the system adopted. The magni-tude of the work of examination and the necessity for a thorough classification is evidenced by the fact that the field of evidenced by the fact that the field of search is yearly increasing, and that at the present time 700,000 United States patents, 1,250,000 foreign patents have been issued, while there are 74,000 volumes of scientific works in the patent office library. The object of classification is to reduce this immense mass of matter to classes and subclasses of convenient size, capable of clear separation and definition, and based upon a system sufficiently elastic to provide for future growth.

The Lack of Room. Attention is called to the lack of room and to the great loss that would occur if the records of the office were destroyed by The commissioner approves of Senate bill No. 1159, which provides for the con-struction of a fireproof building for the use and accommodation of the patent office of the United States, including a hall of inthe United States; including a hall of inventions, and calls attention to the fact that the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Patent Bar Associations, the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers and many other organizations, are urging the passage of the bill. He stittes that no more fitting way of recognizing the value of the patent system to the country than by using the five millions surplus funds paid by inventors in the erection of a building in which the business of the affice-could beconveniently and safely carried on, and at the same and safely carried on, and at the same time giving ample space for illustrating the growth of the industrial arts by means of suttable models. growth of the interest suitable models.

In discussing the subject of legislation the commissioner says:

Merit and Interference Appeals. "Nothing has impressed me more forcibly during the two years in which I have occupied the position of commissioner of patents than the advisability and necessity of limiting the number of appeals in 'merit' and 'interference' cases. Under the present statutes, if an application is rejected by the principal examiner, an appeal lies to the board of examiners-in-chief, and from rom the examiner of interference

In person, and from him to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. "In interference proceedings the appeals are the same, save that the first appeal is "In my opinion there should be but one appeal in the patent office, and no appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. The reason why there should be no appeal to the court is that under section 4915 of the Revised Statutes the applicant to whom a patent is refused can ion 4915 of the Revised Statutes the ap-plicant to whom a patent is refused can prosecute his application in another court, and an aggrieved party in an interference proceeding can renew his contest in an ther court.

Three Assistant Commissioners. "I suggest an amendment to the statutes

by which the board of examiners-in-chief abolished and that in their place and in the place of the present assistant commis sioner there be three assistant commission ers appointed, who, together with the com dissioner, shall be persons of competent legal knowledge, scientific ability and well ersed in patent law and shall hear all apeals from the primary examiner and examiner of interferences. The commissioner with any two of the assistant commission rs, or the three assistant commissioners shall have the power to review and deter-mine upon all adverse decisions made by mine upon all adverse decisions made by the principal examiners upon applications for patents and for reissue patents, and of the examiner of interferfor patents and for reissue patents, the decisions of the examiner of in

the decisions of the examiner of interferences on all questions relating to priority of invention. The assistant commissioners should be apointed for a definite term of years, say six (the first appointments, however, to be respectively for two, four and six years).

"While the question of politics manifestly should not and does not to any extent enter into the conduct of the patent office, yet, in order to oyercome any objections that might be made that not more than two of them should be appointed from the two of them should be appointed from the

two of them should be appeinted from the same political pasty.

"In view of the fact that aside from the judicial duties of the commissioner he has to perform executive duties, it may be urged that he should be in harmony with the administration, and therefore it may be thought best that do change in the manner of his appointment be made."

He recommends the adoption of the bill embodying these features already introduced in Congress. The then speaks of the report of the commission appointed under act of Congress approved June 4, 1898, to revise the statutes relating to patents, &c., and hopes that this Congress will aid in improving the American patent system.

WILL OF JOSEPHINE BRODHEAD.

Corporations and Her Individual Relatives the Benediciaries.

The will of Josephine Brodhead, providing for a number of substantial legacies, was filed today for probate. The paper was the substantial legacies, was filed today for probate. The paper was signed January 10, 1882. John W. Smith of this city is appointed executor. The will

nakes bequests as follows:

To the town of South New Market, N. H., the sum of \$10,000, for the purpose of pur-chasing books for a town library, is given, but only on the condition that the nar of the town shall be legally changed to New Fields and so remain. Upon the same rems the privace surface of the deceased husband of the testatrix is bequeathed. To Josephine Hall and Josephine Balfour, nieces of the testatrix by marriage, \$5,000 each is bequeathed. To Cornella Brodhead, a niece, \$3,000; to Daniel Brodhead, \$1,000; to John T. Brodhead. a niece, \$3,000; to Daniei Brodneau, \$1,000; to John T. Brodhead, a nephew, \$500; to Thomas W. Duckwall, \$2,000, and to his mother, Virginia Duckwall, \$1,000; to Chas. W. Davis, \$500; to the Methodist Church in Santh Nam Market. N. H., \$1,000, the inbouth New Market, N. H., \$1,000, the

come to be applied to the preacher's salary; to Thomas Addison, rector of Trinity Church, this city, \$500 and two pictures; to George H. Brodhead, a brother-in-law, \$100; to George H. Brodhead, a nephew, \$2,000 and a gold watch; to Elizabeth Jones, \$200.

\$2,000 and a gold watch; to Elizabeth Jones, \$200.

For the purpose of having painted a portrait of the Rev. John Brodhead, father-in-law of the testatrix, \$1,500; to the orphan asylum on 14th street, this city, \$2,000; to each of the unmarried daughters of Thornton P. Brodhead, a brother-in-law, \$500; to Jenny Steele, \$100; to Olive Sanborn of South New Market, the interest on \$2,000 for life, to be continued to her daughter Harriet; to Helen Kendall, the interest on \$2,000, the principal to be paid her on her marriage or on her attaining her majority; to Barry Adams, \$500; to Harriet Pettingill, \$500; to Mary Pake, all the furniture in her house; to Dr. Albert H. Varney, \$100; for a memorial window in Trinity Church, this city, \$500; also a number of bequests of a less important character.

THE TRIP OF THE MISSOURI

Interesting Experience on the Army Hospital Ship.

Report of Major Arthur of the Medical Department-Rough Weather, but Vessel Proved Quite Seaworthy.

Surgeon General Sternberg has received

report from Maj. William H. Arthur of th medical department giving an account of the trip of the United States hospital ship Missouri, which left New York October iast and, after a short stay at Manila, proceeded to San Francisco, where it arrived a few days ago. Soon after arriving at Manila the wards were put in order to receive the sick, and by December 12 170 cases were under treatment. These came from the first and second reserve hospitals. from the supplementary wards, from the hospital ship Relief and from the front at Bacoor. It was found, however, that the ship was not very comfortable for the sick while lying at anchor in the hot weather. The heat in the wards was at times excessive and cross ventilation through the ports very unsatisfactory while the ship was not in motion. It was therefore concluded to keep the majority of patients on shore until the vessel was ready to go to

shore until the vessel was ready to go to sea.

Two men died while the ship was in Manila harbor—one of consumption and the other of dysentery. Two more men died subsequently during a trip to Vigan, where the ship was sent after patients. The Missouri returned to Manila December 22. Patients were sent in rapidly from the shore hospitals and the hospital ship Relief until December 31, when there were 28s patients on board, the majority of whom were ill with dysentery and diarrhore. In compliance with orders from Chief Surgeon Greenleaf, the Missouri started December 31 for San Francisco, via Nagasaki and Honolulu.

Trying Weather for the Sick. Trying Weather for the Sick.

Major Arthur says that the weather be ween Manila and Nagasaki was trying. High winds and head seas retarded the progress of the ship and made the patients uncomfortable. It became quite cold as higher latitudes were reached, and heavy underclothing was issued to all the patients. Overcoats were also supplied to those able to be on deck. A part of a fund of \$75 con-tributed by the National Red Cross Society tributed by the National Red Cross Society of Pittsburg was expended in buying a number of wicker reclining chairs for the convalescents on deck. These proved a great comfort and were in constant use, especially after the ship reached lower latitudes and warmer weather. The ship reached Nagasaki January 7. One case died on the way and six at Nagasaki. All the fresh milk that could be procured was purchased and its use confined strictly to the serious cases. The ship was coaled, the tanks filled with fresh water, a supply of fresh provision obtained and a telegram sent to get all the fresh milk that could be sent to get all the fresh milk that could be found at Kobe, and on January 11 the ship sailed, passing through the inland sea of Japan, stopping an hour at Kobe for the fresh milk, and reached the open Pacific during the night of the 13th.

Rough Passage A good deal of rough weather was encountered between Kobe and Honolulu. A severe squall struck the ship on the night of the 20th, "but," says Major Arthur, "the ship behaved very well, shipping very little water, and though the rolling and pitching were considerable, all the motions wer easy, and the patients suffered remarkably little. No one was injured during this storm, and, except for the fact that it was

necessary to close all ports and skylights, no serious inconvenience was experienced. For a less seaworthy ship the conse-quences might have been quite serious." Coaling at Honolulu.

nolulu was reached January 28, and found to be an infected port, plague having been declared epidemic. Yet it was imperatively necessary, Major Arthur says, to obtain coal there. Stringent orders were issued forbidding all communication with the shore, and were enforced by a constant watch kept up night and day. allowed to go on board except the pilot and the health officer. The ship was coaled from lighters, though it was necessaryfrom lighters, though it was necessary—the harbor being a very open one—to bring the ship close to the dock, where there was some protection. Major Arthur says much time was lost waiting for a vacant berth, and it was not until February 2 that the ship put to sea again. By that time the ship's bottom had become very foul, and her speed considerably reduced. Though there was considerable sea running when the ship left Honolulu, Major Arthur says the patients did not suffer much inconvenience, and the weather soon became fair, and remained so until the vessel's arrival at San Francisco, February 13.

There was nothing whatever in the report bearing upon the alleged unseaworthiness

bearing upon the alleged unseaworth of the ship and its alleged mismanage by Major Arthur, which are said t caused a controversy between the ship's officers and Major Arthur. Those charges are the subject of an official investigation now in progess in San Francisco.

REVISED LICENSE LAW.

Its Provisions to Be Discussed by Board of Trade.

The revision of the license law, which has recently been completed at the District building and which is to be submitted to Congress for enactment into law, has naturally aroused much interest, especially among the classes of business men affect ed by the provisions of the measure. Some of the sections are objected to, and it is the purpose at an early date to call together the members of the committee or taxation and assessment of the board of rade to consider them.

One clause to which exception is taken s the one laying a tax on those doing a commercial brokerage business, of \$100 per annum, while brokers from the states and annum, while brokers from the states and territories will be permitted to come here and do business on the payment of a tax of \$10 per annum. It is believed that the effect of such a law would be to drive from the District men engaged in this line and induce them to emigrate to Alexandria or elsewhere to get rid of what is termed the penalty provided for in this proposed law.

New Rule Governing Examinations. Supreme Court of the District, sitting in general term, yesterday, adopted a rule which is of great interest to the law students of the District. Through yester lay's action all students who have studied law for three scholastic years will be alowed to take the bar examinations. This illows the third-year men of Georgetown, Columbian and National universities to take the examinations for admission to practice at the end of their course instead of having to wait until they have studied three calendar years, as heretofore.

Used Gasoline, Painfully Burned. James W. Frost was painfully burned about the hands and face this morning while in his place of business at No. 1427 F street northwest. It is stated that he was using gasoline, when the fluid came in contact with a blaze, and in attempting to extinguish the flames Mr. Frost was burned. No. 2 engine company extinguished the fire after there had been \$200 worth of damage done to the premises.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Improved Demand for the Better Known Railway Shares.

LOW-PRICED STOCKS PREFERRED

American Sugar, However, Was Raided Again by the Bears.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, February 20.-The early market this morning reflected some irregularity, but, in the main, showed an improved demand for the better known issues The coal stocks were in good demand, as the result of improved earnings, the increased demand for the product and the predicted benefits to be derived from the w interests in the managements.

Southern properties attracted new busiess because of splendid increases in earnings and the prospects for a business re vival in that section.

Throughout the south the standard of railroad efficiency is being raised, and the roads are working in harmony with their eastern trunk line connections. Capital is being slowly but confidently drawn to outhern issues, because of the multiplying evidences of an intelligent handling of present opportunities.

Baltimore and Ohio issues are still in good demand, the bonds and preferred stock

good demand, the bonds and preferred stock having a slight preference.

The common stock is one concerning which the most hopeful predictions are made. It has a future which will be developed along the enduring lines of merit and intrinsic value, but it enjoys the present indorsement of a strong financial clique which is predicting a provement which with which is predicting a movement which will make it cross the preferred. For this rea-son the failure to declare a dividend on it a few days ago disappointed the small holders only

a few days ago disappointed the small holders only.

The demand for Norfolk and Western preferred was rather pronounced during the morning and the common shares withstood realizing sales most creditably. Union Pacific was bought quietly throughout the day and without any effort to force the movement. The higher priced shares were in moderate demand and were held firmly under small offerings.

Third Avenue Street railway was a con-

in moderate demand and were held firmly under small offerings.

Third Avenue Street railway was a conspicuous exception to the general strength of the market. An emphatic repudiation of the rumors relative to its being absorbed by Metropolitan and an equally emphatic denial of any interest in its welfare from an operator credited with seeking to improve its price, forced it down sharply on noon offerings. Episodes of this character reflect upon the sentiment of the street, if not upon innocent rival issues.

American Sugar sold down during the morning under repeated rumors of a certain change in the April dividend rate. Offers to sell the next dividend at a considerable reduction from the 3 per cent rate have impressed a few traders more than President Havemeyer's speech at the annual meeting.

The industrial list was decidedly irregular during the entire day, a fact about equally attributable to the professional sheets.

during the entire day, a fact about equally attributable to the professional character of the dealings and the hesitancy of inof the dealings and the hestiancy of investors. There can be no doubt that the Steel stocks and other industrial properties could be made active were the banks disposed to encourage the natural tendencies of their clients. Instead of this, however, bankers caution would-be buyers and insist upon their waiting until the properties have shown more than temporary successes.

Money was in good supply at all times, but the demand for stock market purposes was small.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market.

American Cotton Ott. 334, 335, 4.8. Wire. 923, 923, 4.8. Wire. 923, 923, 4.8. Wire of the control of the contro 104% 123% 108% 1041/4 1281/4 1089/8 14 14 1374 193 193 192 192 32½ 84 32½ 84½ 86 84½ 116½ 116¾ 116½ 84½ 55½ 55½ 133/4 1334 Con. Tobacco, pfd.... Delaware & Hudson. dissouri Pacific. National Lead Co.. ew Jersey Central..... iew York Central, X-rts. | New York Central, X-rts. | 1394 | 1394 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1395 | 1 165/4 100-503/6 761/9 751/2

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Capital Traction, 20 at 913, 10 at 913, Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 1989, 10 at 1981. After call—U. S. 4s, conjon, \$500 at 115. U. S. 4s, registered, \$500 at 115. Columbia Title Insurance, 6 at 5. District of Columbia Bonds.—3.65s, 1924, funding, 1174, btd.

pon, \$500 at 115. U. S. 4s, registered, \$300 at 115. Columbia Title Insurance, 6 at 5. District of Columbia Bonds.—3.65s, 1924, funding, 1174, bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 120 bid, 125 asked. Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 120 bid, 125 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. Indebt., B, 119 bid, 116 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 125 bid, 131 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. Indebt., B, 119 bid, 116 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 125 bid, 131 asked. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 110 bid, 112 asked. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 110 bid, 112 asked. Use the tight deb. imp. 6s, 113 asked. U. S. Electric Light deb. imp. 6s, 113 asked. U. S. Electric Light deb. imp. 6s, 113 asked. U. S. Electric Light deb. imp. 6s, 113 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 104 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 104 bid. Washington Market Co. ing. 6s, 114 bid. Washington Market Co. imp. 6s, 114 bid. Washington Market Co. ing. 6s, 114 bid. Masonic Market Co. ing. 6s, 114 bid. Washington Market Co. ing. 6s, 114 bid. Scoond, 135 bid. Citizens', 150 bid. Columbia, 155 bid. Columbia, 156 bid. Saked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust, 127 bid. 132 asked. American Security and Trust, 198 bid. 200 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 157 bid. 132 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust Companies. National Safe Deposit and Trust Companies. Washington Safe Deposit a

Government Bonds.

cents, registered, 1908-1928, cents, coupon, 1908-1928, cents, coupon, 1908-1928, cents, registered, 1997, cents, coupon, 1907, cents, coupon, 1925, cents, coupon, 1925, cents, coupon, 1926, cents, coupon, 1926, Baltimore Markets.

73% a74; May, 74% a74%; steamer No. 2 red, 68% a 68%; receipts, 3,862 bushels; exports, 80,960 bushels; exports southern by sample, 65a75; do on grade, 70% a 74%. Corn easy; spot and February, 33% a38%; March and April, 30% a39%; steamer mixed, 83%; receipts, 225,967 bushels; exports, 125,924 bushels; southern white and yellow corn, 60a4. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 31% a32; No. 2 mixed, 29 a29%; Rye nominal; No. 2 marby, 54; No. 2 wosen, 59. Hay firm; No. 1 timothy, \$16. Grain freights, sugar, cheese, butter and eggs firm, unchanged.

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. La-denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

| CHICAGO, February 20.—Grein: | Gest. Olivaria de la control de la c

DIRECTOR LANE'S

Describes the Bad Methods Formerly Employed Here.

How Spelling is Learned Under the Present Public School System-Praised by Visitors.

The investigation of the public schools of this city was continued this afternoon in the room of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia. Senators Stewart and Gallinger were present, as was Superintendent Powell. The hearing was for supervising principals of the schools, practically all of whom were present.

Next Tuesday the subcommittee will give a hearing to the public at large on the sub-ject of the schools, at 10 o'clock a.m. It is desired by the committee that persons who desire to be present and speak on this occasion shall give their names to the subommittee at an early day. The subcommittee also desires to have communications from citizens at large who have any information bearing on the system of teaching in the schools. Director Lane Explains

Dr. Lane, director of high schools, ex-

plained the conditions in those schools. He said that in the high schools the students write a great deal in connection with their studies. In this way their capacity for spelling is constantly tested, though spelling is no part of the studies of the high In 1881 and 1882 eighth grade teachers taught spelling. It was the general prac-

taught spelling. It was the general practice to defer the teaching of spelling until a month before the examination, and during that time they devoted most of their attention to spelling. If any one made less than 75 per cent on spelling the teachers were disappointed. The fact was, the pupils usually in this examination secured 15 per cent, but in the next year they were no better spellers than they are today.

He was teaching in the eighth grade when the practice he spoke of was in vogue and he went to the High School immediately afterward, so that he knew the

rogue and ne went to the High School immediately afterward, so that he knew the facts to which he had testified. He was salisfied that the pupils today spell as well as they did in 1881 and 1882. There is no school in the city where the old system of working up the spelling during a single month in order to obtain a certain result in an examination is retained.

Tenching in the First Grade.

He said the system of learning words in the first grade today results in the children being able to learn to read simple primers, this being when the pupils are six years of age. Under the old system they could no obtain that result, and he thought the result was what was wanted.

sult was what was wanted.

A committee from Johns Hopkins University examined many school systems and teachers in different cities, in order to get the very best teachers they could find for teaching a primary school for their own children. They decided that the system of this city was the best they had found, and selected a teacher in one of the schools here.

The hearing was in progress when The Star's report was closed.

PARTIES WORKING TOGETHER.

Republicans Take Part in Legislation FRANKFORT, Ky., February 20.—Speak-er Trimble, at the session of the house this morning, announced that there would be a joint session of the general assembly this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to consider the re-

ports from the committees on the gover-

nor and Beutenant governor's contest, and the former action in reference thereto. The house adopted the Allen resolution passed by the senate yesterday, ratifying the former proceedings by which Goebel and Beckham were declared in office. The republicans refuse to vote on the original repusicans refuse to vote on the original call, hoping to break a quorum, but seeing that it had carried, went on record.

The democratic senate at 11:35 took a recess until 2 o'clock, and at noon the republican senate, presided over by Lleut, Gov, Marshall, convened, but only remained in session five minutes.

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES

List of Casualties Previously Unre-Gen. Otis today reported the following additional casualties among the troops in the Philippines:

Deaths-Malarial fever, January 2, Ariington Mayse, H. 22d Infantry; February 10, Willis McMartin, corporal, G, 45th Infantry: 12th, Azariar Herron, K. 38th Infantry. Drowned-January 15, Albert L. Perry, A, 32d Infantry, bathing Rio Grande, Florida Blanco; 14th, John Magnusen, band, 34th Infantry, bathing Ric Grande, Cabanatuan, Luzon; 15th, Joseph F. Carnes, F. 34th Infantry, Rio Agno near San Nicholas, accidental; February 9, San Nicholas, accidental, Daniel P. Jenkins, M, 22d Infantry, gun-path William Crawford, Daniel P. Jenkins, M. 223 Infantry, gunshot; January 29th, William Crawford, corporal, K. 25th Infantry, Angeles, Luzon, fell on dagger worn by him; gunshot in action, January 27, Amos O'Neil, F. 39th Infantry; heat prostration. February 9, Frederick Hegwain, H. 27th Infantry; pneumonia, 11th, John P. Hill, C. 29th Infantry; variola, 5th, Porter McGuyer, D, 44th Infantry; 12th, Cyrus E. Brittain, A, 36th Infantry; dysentery, 14th, Andrew 36th Infantry; dysentery, 14th, Andrew Anderson, H, 35th Infantry; Care Nessel, C, 4th Cavalry; typhold fever, 16th, Clar-ence Van Berger, corporal, B, 37th In-fantry.

Injunction Denied Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, February 20.-Judge Seaman in the United States district court, today ssued an order denying the injunction prayed for by the Chicago Tribune against the Associated Press. This grew out of an alleged infringement of copyright.

Public Printer's Defense. The Attorney General has authorized the United States attorney for the District of Columbia to appear for and defend Pub

lic Printer Palmer in connection with the suit at law instituted recently against the latter by Welker Given. Mr. Given seeks to recover \$10,000 for the alleged unauthorized publication by Palmer while public printer of a book called "The Tariff Riddle."

Suit to Compel Building Permit. Aruguments were begun late this after-oon before Chief Justice Bingham, in Cirnoon before Chief Justice Bingham, in Cir-cuit Court No. 1, in connection with the proceedings for mandamus instituted re-cently by Mary S. Milliken against the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to compel the issuance of a certain build-ing permit. Attorney W. H. Sholes ap-pears for the relator and Attorney C. A. Brandenburg for the Commissioners.